



RURAL DISTRICT
OF
CHICHESTER.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR .

1943

RURAL DISTRICT

OF

CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 4 3.

Public Health Department,
East Pallant House,
CHICHESTER.

October, 1944.

To The Chairman and Members,
of the Chichester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report on the health of the Chichester Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1943. The Report is the eleventh in the series.

On the instructions of the Minister of Health, the present Report is somewhat curtailed, and for security reasons all references to local populations and activities in connection with wartime industrial and military developments are omitted.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of over four years of war there is no apparent deterioration in the general health of the community, and that, apart from the influenza epidemic during the last month of the year which affected the district in common with the rest of the Country, a moderate increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever and an epidemic of Measles spread over the first half of the year, there has been no outstanding prevalence of infectious or other disease during the year.

The Birth Rate of 21.58 per 1,000 population is a rise of 2.68, and is the highest on record for the district since 1920 when a rate of 24.2 was recorded for the Westhampnett Rural District. The increase in rate this year, as was the case for the year 1942, is due in part to an actual increase in the number of live births, and to a further decrease of 1,020 in the Registrar General's estimate of the District's population at mid-1943, which is now only slightly above that of 1937. The number of illegitimate live births was double that of 1942, and amounted to 12.1%, or almost one in every eight of the total births, a striking testimony of the lowering of moral standards brought about largely, no doubt, by war conditions.

The Death Rate of 12.39 per 1,000 population is an increase of 0.97 on the rate for 1942, but this is due in part to the present practice of including in the statistics for the district a number of deaths of temporary residents which would in normal times be transferred to the district of permanent residence.

The Diphtheria Immunisation campaign has been continued throughout the year, it being estimated that at the end of the year, 41% of children under 5 years of age, and 67% of children aged 5 to 15 years had received a course of protective inoculations. Although both these percentages show slight improvements on those of the previous year, they are still disappointingly low, and the elimination of Diphtheria cannot be expected until the figures for both groups are in the region of 75%.

At the request of the Minister of Health, special reference is made in this Report to the adequacy of water supplies in the district. A copy of a summary of the present position with regard to piped supplies is incorporated in the body of the Report. From this it will be seen that of the 12,177 houses in the district, 8,748, or 72% receive a supply from public mains.

During the year attention has been given to the various problems of a public health nature which will face the Council at the cessation of hostilities. The principal work to be undertaken is the improvement of rural housing, together with the co-related problems of water supplies and sewerage. In order to ascertain the magnitude of the problem, it was decided towards the end of the year to carry out a Housing Survey of the whole district, and for this purpose, to accept the offer of the Minister of Health to arrange the secondment of an additional Sanitary Inspector from another area. After some negotiations, the secondment of Mr. W.F. Strawbridge was eventually arranged with the Camberwell Metropolitan Borough Council, and he commenced his duties in the district early in 1944.

At the outbreak of war, several schemes of water supply and sewerage were in actual preparation or under consideration. These include sewerage schemes for the Witterings, Eastergate, Slindon, Barnham and Yapton, and water supply schemes for Stoughton, Singleton and East Dean. These and other schemes will require completion before the problem of rural housing can really be tackled. Adequate water supply and proper means of drainage and sewage disposal are pre-requisites for all good housing, and water supply and sewerage schemes of some form or another are required for all sizeable groups of houses.

The general work of the Department has been maintained during the year as far as possible under existing conditions.

Civil Defence work has occupied a somewhat less proportion of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors, but Mr. S.T. Taylor remains First Aid Commandant, and Mr. L.J. Lewis, Chief Warden for the district.

In conclusion I wish to tender my thanks to the members of the Committee for their continued support, and to all members of the staff for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Eric Ward, M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P.; D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors

S.T. Taylor : x X

L.J. Lewis : x

W.K. Fripp / e (On Active Service).

Civil Defence Casualty Services
Staff Officer & Lay Assistant

H.E. Watts

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk - Leonard Bailey.

J.W. Westbrook.

Mrs. T. Finchan.

Miss J.V. Powell - appointed 1st February, 1943.

Mrs. R.E. Turrell - resigned 31st January, 1943.

Miss V. Dugdale - resigned 6th November, 1943.

R. Austin - on active service from 6th June, 1942.

- : Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
 - x Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.
 - X Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene.
 - / Additional Sanitary Inspector
 - e Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Examination Board.
-

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	103,008
Number of Inhabited houses at end of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	12,177
Rateable Value (1st April, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	£303,666
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	£1,191

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population:	21.58
Still birth rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births	24.69
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	12.39
Maternal Mortality Rate:	1.37
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	47.82
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	51.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23.26

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The various wartime conditions noted in previous reports have continued and various forms of service activities have been in evidence throughout the year.

The district is still an official reception area but the number of evacuees accommodated has gradually fallen and at the end of the year only 720 persons were officially billeted in the area.

VITAL STATISTICS

The BIRTH RATE is 21.58 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 18.90 for the previous year, 16.5 for England and Wales, and 16.87 and 18.51 for Urban and Rural districts of West Sussex.

The total of illegitimate live births was more than double than for the previous year representing 12.11% of the total live births, an increase of 5.42% when compared with the year 1942.

The stillbirth rate is 24.69 per 1,000 live and stillbirths and 0.55 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 27.23 and 0.53 respectively in 1942.

The DEATH RATE is 12.39 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 11.42 for the previous year, 12.1 for England and Wales, and 16.80 and 13.05 for the Urban and Rural districts of West Sussex.

The following were the chief causes of death in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system.
2. Cancer.
3. Respiratory diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
4. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.
5. All forms of Tuberculosis.
6. Suicide and other forms of violence.

These six causes accounted for 73.77% of the total deaths, 64% of which occurred in persons aged 65 and over.

Compared with the previous year there has been an decrease of 13 in deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. Cancer, with 68 deaths, an increase of 12 over the figure for the previous year continues to occupy the second place in order of frequency.

Deaths from respiratory diseases show an increase of 12 over the figure for the year 1942 and occupies the third place in order of frequency.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis were 15 as compared with 13 in the previous year.

Maternal Deaths

The Maternal Mortality rate is 1.37 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 2.2, and 0.8 for the Urban districts of West Sussex.

Infantile Mortality

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 47.82 per 1,000 births as compared with 43.55 for the previous year, 49 for England and Wales, and 41 and 36 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The ~~death~~ Rate among legitimate infants per 1,000 live births is 45 as compared with 43.55 in 1942.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants is 23.26 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Section II

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

Full particulars of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of the report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Council has continued to make a grant to the Medical Research Council for the services provided under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Scheme. This arrangement has been found eminently satisfactory. The laboratories to which work is sent are the Emergency Laboratory, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, and the associated laboratories of the West Sussex County Council and Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Details of examinations made during the year are given below:-

Nature of Specimen	Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Havant		West Sussex County Council Laboratory		Royal West Sussex Hospital Laboratory	
	Number Examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive
Nose and throat swabs for diphtheria	-	-	78	9	16	-
Nose and throat swabs for other conditions	-	-	49	20	7	2
Urine and stools for enteric organisms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other examinations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water examinations	-	-	97	-	-	-
Milk examinations	-	-	455	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	679	29	23	2

Ambulance Facilities

The Council do not possess an Ambulance but the following arrangements for the removal of patients to Hospitals and other similar Institutions are in operation.

(a) Cases of Infectious Disease: The Infectious Disease Ambulances of the Chichester Corporation and Bognor Regis Urban District Council are used for the removal of these cases.

(b) Non-infectious cases: Ambulances belonging to the following bodies are available for use in the Rural District:-

- (i) St. John Ambulance Brigade - Chichester Division.
- (ii) British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Committee, Havant.
- (iii) Bognor Regis Urban District Council.
- (iv) British Red Cross Society's Ambulance at Slindon.

As in the previous year the Council made a donation of £5. to the Committee of the Havant and District Ambulance whose Ambulance operates in portions of the Parishes of Westbourne, Compton and Stoughton. The Committee recover charges where possible and no liability attaches to the District Council.

By an agreement, the Bognor Regis Urban District Council provide an ambulance service in certain parishes of the Rural District, in respect of which an annual retaining fee of £75, is made, plus a charge of 1/- per mile for journeys made by the ambulance. Efforts are made to recover the mileage costs from the patients conveyed, but in necessitous cases these costs are borne by the District Council.

Professional Nursing in the Home

General. Home Nursing is undertaken by the District Nurses employed by the Local Nursing Associations. There are in the District 19 Local Nursing Associations, who employ 23 District Nurses.

Details of the Local Nursing Associations are as follows:-

<u>Local Associations.</u>	<u>Nurses employed</u>
Aldingbourne	1 nurse
Appledram, Donnington, Birdham	1 "
Barnham, Walberton	1 "
Bosham and Fishbourne	2 nurses
Boxgrove, Westhampnett, Oving, Tangmere	1 nurse
Compton, Stoughton, Marden	1 "
Funtington	1 "
North Mundham, Hunston	1 "
Pagham, North Bersted and Middleton (Jointly with Bognor Regis)	3 nurses
Selsey	1 nurse
Sidlesham	1 "
Singleton, Up Waltham and East Dean	1 "
Slindon, Eartham, Madehurst	1 "
Southbourne, West Thorney, Chidham	2 nurses
Tortington (Jointly with Arundel)	1 nurse
Westbourne	1 "
West Dean, Lavant	1 "
West Wittering, East Wittering, Earnley and West Itchenor	1 "
Yapton, Climping, Ford	1 "

Infectious Diseases: The arrangements made with the West Sussex County Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia and German Measles have been continued.

Midwifery: There are 25 practising midwives resident in the District, 20 of these being District Nurse Midwives, the remainder being Independent Midwives. In addition, 3 District Nurse Midwives and 2 independent Midwives, resident in adjoining areas attend cases in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals

The following list summarizes the various Health and Welfare Services provided by the West Sussex County Council and in operation during the year:-

- Infant Welfare Centres - held at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Aldingbourne, Felpham, Southbourne, Walberton and Yapton.

Ante-Natal Clinics - held at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Felpham, Southbourne, and Selsey (as and when required).

School Clinics (Minor Ailments) - held at Chichester, Bognor Regis and Selsey.

Eye Clinic - held at Chichester.

Aural Clinic - held at Chichester.

Orthopaedic Clinic - held at Chichester.

Speech Therapy Clinics - held at Chichester and Bognor Regis.

Tuberculosis Dispensary - held at Chichester.

Venereal Diseases Clinics - held at Worthing Hospital and the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester (by appointment).

(a) Hospitals - partially maintained by the Chichester Rural District Council

(1) Infectious Diseases:-

(a) The arrangements detailed in previous Reports for the reservation of five beds, in the Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital, and ten beds in the City of Chichester Isolation Hospital, have been continued.

(b) Hospitals - provided or partially maintained by the West Sussex County Council.

(1) General Hospitals:-

(a) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
(b) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.

(2) Tuberculosis:-

(a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
(b) Worthing Isolation Hospital.
(c) Worthing Hospital.

(3) Maternity:-

(a) Royal West Sussex Hospital.
(b) Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
(c) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(d) Worthing Hospital.
(e) Improvised Maternity Homes at Haslemere and Hindhead.

(4) Sick Children:-

(a) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital.
(b) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(5) Smallpox:-

(a) Brighton Smallpox Hospital, Fulking, by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council and Brighton Corporation.

(c) Voluntary Hospitals serving the District

(a) Royal West Sussex Hospital.
(b) Bognor Regis Memorial Hospital.
(c) Arundel Cottage Hospital.
(d) Victoria Cottage Hospital, Emsworth.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Although the Council pay retaining fees for the use of 10 beds at the Chichester City Isolation Hospital and for 5 beds at the Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital, considerable difficulty has been experienced during the greater part of the year in securing hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease.

This has been due to calls on the accommodation for non-civilian cases amongst the various Service Units stationed in the district, and to the fact that owing to shortage of nursing staff at the Chichester City Hospital, it has only been possible for the greater part of the year to operate one cubicle block of 12 beds to serve the needs of the City of Chichester and the Rural Districts of Chichester, Midhurst and Petworth. With only a total of 12 beds available, it is obvious that the 10 beds earmarked for this district have not in fact been available.

During the year, 84 patients from this District were admitted to the Chichester City Hospital, 45 being civilian and 39 non-civilian. Of the civilians, 55 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 5 were cases of Diphtheria, 4 were cases of Measles and one a case of Chickenpox, whilst the non-civilians were composed of 15 cases of Measles, 10 of Mumps, 5 of Diphtheria, 4 of Chickenpox and one each of Erysipelas, German Measles, suspected Typhoid and suspected Dysentery. The average number of beds occupied by patients from this district, including non-civilian, has varied month by month from 1 to 7 with a monthly average of 4.

During the year, 33 patients from this District were admitted to the Bognor Regis Hospital, 30 being civilians and 3 non-civilians. A considerable number of other non-civilians were admitted to the hospital from the Rural District, but it was only towards the end of the year that the Hospital Authority commenced to class as Rural District cases non-civilians admitted from the Rural area. Of the civilians admitted, 21 were suffering from Scarlet Fever, 4 from Diphtheria, 3 from Measles and 2 from Erysipelas. The non-civilians consisted of one case each of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Mumps. The average number of beds occupied by patients from this District was 2.5.

During periods of particular strain at the Chichester Hospital, arrangements were made for the admission of patients who would normally have been admitted at Chichester to be admitted to the Bognor Regis and Worthing Isolation Hospital, whilst non-civilians were sent as far afield as Portsmouth and Hove.

It will be noted that the majority of civilian patients were cases of Scarlet Fever, whilst most of the non-civilians were suffering from minor ailments for which hospital treatment is normally not provided.

With regard to the hospitalisation of cases of Scarlet Fever, there is a growing feeling amongst public health workers that it is both illogical and unnecessary to isolate in hospital many of the cases at present admitted. It is now recognised that "Scarlet Fever" is only one of the many manifestations of infection with Group A haemolytic streptococci, and that there is no justification for isolating in hospital individuals suffering from a streptococcal sore throat associated with a rash whilst ignoring those with a similar sore throat and no rash. A Representative Committee has therefore recently recommended that admission of cases of Scarlet Fever to Hospital should be determined by:-

- (1) The severity of the disease.
- (2) The home nursing facilities.
- (3) The employment of another member of the household in the preparation or distribution of food for public consumption.
- (4) The approaching confinement, say within a month, of any female in the patient's home.

It is hoped that the public will become aware of this altered view so that isolation hospital accommodation can be used to the best possible advantage.

Nursing Homes

There is in the District one Nursing Home duly registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This Nursing Home which is maintained by private enterprise has a total accommodation for five patients, and is approved for the reception of three maternity cases at any one time.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is supplied with piped water by four statutory water undertakers, these being the Chichester Rural District Council, the Chichester City Corporation, the Bognor Regis Urban District Council and the Selsey Water Company.

The distribution mains of the four statutory water undertakings cover almost entirely the more populous southern two thirds of the Rural District leaving the more sparsely populated northern third dependent on private estate supplies and private wells.

At present, water is supplied by one or other of the four statutory Water Undertakings in part at least of all the parishes in the Rural District, except the parishes of Compton, Eartham, Madehurst, Marden, Stoughton, Singleton, West Dean, East Dean and Up Waltham, and of the 12,177 houses in the district, some 8,748 or 72% have a piped supply from one or other of the four statutory Water Undertakings in the district. Of these it is estimated that in 95% the water is provided in the houses, whilst in the remainder it is available by means of standpipes, common to two or more houses. In addition, 667 houses or 5% obtain a piped supply from private estate mains.

A further 724 houses or 6% of the total are situate within 100 yards of existing public water mains, and could, therefore, be provided with a piped supply at comparatively little expense so far as main extensions are concerned.

The Chichester Rural District Council:

This water undertaking derives its water from deep bored wells at Woodmancote in the parish of Westbourne, and the water is supplied to the parishes of Westbourne, West Thorney and Chidham. All water is chlorinated before distribution. The supply is constant and adequate to meet the needs of the parishes in which it is distributed, and possible extensions to neighbouring parishes.

No alterations have been made at the Waterworks and no extensions to existing water mains have been carried out during the year.

The estimated amount of water supplied during the year was 101,000,000 gallons.

A total of 19 samples of raw water were taken from the wells at the Waterworks for bacteriological examination, 17 of which were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial purity, the remaining two samples showing slight degrees of bacterial impurity. In one case the impurity was no doubt due to soil contamination, whilst the other adverse report showing typical *Bacillus Coli* to be present in 100 c.c., suggested the contamination to be due to faecal origin. A check sample taken some two weeks later gave an entirely satisfactory result, and all subsequent samples taken from the well in question during the year were found to be of satisfactory bacterial purity.

The Chichester City Corporation:

The water distributed by the Chichester City Corporation Undertaking is obtained from deep wells at Old Fishbourne and the area served by the undertaking includes the following parishes in the Rural District:-

Appledram	Hunston (part)
Birdham	Lavant
Bosham	North Mundham (part)
Donnington	Oving
Earnley	Westhampnett
East Wittering	West Itchenor
Funtington	West Wittering

The water is chlorinated before distribution. The supply is constant and is adequate for the needs of the distribution area. An additional bore was laid down at Funtington in 1941, but it is not necessary to pump regularly from this bore.

No major alterations have been carried out at the Waterworks, but 659 yards 6" Cast Iron main, 2,467 yards 4" C.I. main, 334 yards 3" C.I. main, and 1,116 yards 2½" C.I. main were laid during the year for a Service Authority.

Forty reports on samples taken at the Waterworks and from distribution mains were received during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

The Bognor Regis Urban District Council:

The Bognor Regis Waterworks are situate at Fontwell in the parish of Eastergate, the water being derived from deep wells. After chlorination the water is distributed in the Bognor Regis Urban District and the following parishes of the Chichester Rural District:-

Aldingbourne	Middleton-on-Sea
Barnham	Pagham
Bersted	Slindon
Boxgrove	Tangmere
Climping	Tortington
Eastergate	Walberton
Ford	Yapton

The supply is constant and is adequate to supply the distribution area.

No alterations apart from detail improvements were carried out to the Water Undertaking during the year, although extensions of the existing mains were carried out as follows:-

2,592 yds. 6" C.I. main.
443 yds. 4" do.

In addition, 385 yds. 4" C.I. main were laid to replace existing 1½" diameter water main.

During the year, 83 new service pipes were laid and eleven new fire hydrants fixed.

Four reports on water samples taken at the Waterworks and from distribution mains were received during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

The Selsey Water Company:

The Selsey Water Company is solely a distribution company, their water being obtained in bulk from the Chichester City Corporation mains. The Company's distribution area is limited to the parishes of Selsey, Sidlesham and portions of the Parishes of Hunston and North Mundham.

No extensions of the mains of this Undertaking were carried out during the year under review.

Other Supplies:

In addition to the four statutory Water Undertakers operating in this District, by special arrangement water is supplied by meter to a group of 34 houses in Finchdean Road in the parish of Stoughton by the Portsmouth Water Company, which Company also supplies by private service pipe from mains in Hampshire, 12 houses at Forestside in the parish of Stoughton.

Piped water from 26 sources is also provided to their tenants and others by some 20 Estate Companies and landowners. The largest undertaking provides piped water for 121 houses whilst the smallest supplies only 3 houses.

The source of these supplies are wells and bores. In one instance a chlorination plant is installed. A total of 667 houses receive supplies of water from these private estate water undertakings, which, with few exceptions is available inside the houses and not from external standpipes.

The principal private suppliers are:-

West Dean Estate Company:

(a) West Dean Village (Nursery Well Works)

The source of this supply is the Nursery Well situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Singleton railway station. The well is 130 feet deep, the last 20 feet being a 6" bore. The water is raised by an electrically driven pump, with a capacity of 2,000 gallons per hour into a reservoir of 114,000 gallons capacity situated near the well. Water is also raised by means of a wind engine when conditions are favourable. In addition to the storage reservoir, the well water can also be pumped into a further reservoir of 20,000 gallons capacity situated at a higher level at Canada. Water from the two reservoirs is distributed by mains for domestic and agricultural purposes in the parishes of West Dean and Singleton, 21 houses in West Dean Village and 11 in Singleton being supplied; a total of 32 houses in all.

(b) Manor Farm Supply

Water from a well 35 feet deep is pumped by means of an oil engine to a reservoir holding 36,000 gallons situated near Whitelands Cottages. From this, water is supplied to 25 houses at the southern end of West Dean Village.

(c) Staple Ash Supply, Chilgrove.

The source of this supply is a well 200 feet deep situated near Staple Ash Farm. The water is pumped at the rate of about 1,000 gallons per hour to a reservoir of 45,000 gallons capacity situated near Brooms Farm, from where it supplies 18 houses in the vicinity of Chilgrove.

(d) Brick Kiln Farm Supply, Binderton.

The water for this supply is obtained from a well 196 feet deep, the last 30 feet being a 6" bore, situated near Brick Kiln Farm. A wind engine pumps some 600 gallons per hour to a reservoir of 45,000 gallons near the well, from which water is supplied to 10 houses in the neighbourhood of the well.

Little Green Estate Company:

(a) Compton

The source of this supply is a well 200 feet deep situated near Compton Farm. From this well, water is pumped by an oil engine to a reservoir at Telegraph Hill, holding 30,000 gallons, from whence it is distributed in the villages of Compton and West Marden, 70 houses out of 143 in the parish of Compton receiving a supply from this source. By means of a connection, water can also be obtained for this undertaking from an impounded spring at South Harting in the Midhurst Rural District.

(b) East Marden.

From a well 220 feet deep situated just south of Battine House in East Marden, water is pumped by an oil engine to a reservoir on Appledown, Up Marden holding 50,000 gallons. It is then distributed for agricultural and domestic purposes in the parishes of Marden and Compton, 6 houses in East and North Marden in the former parish and 14 houses in Up Marden in the latter parish receive supplies from this source, a total of 20 houses in all.

Goodwood Estate Company:

(a) Goodwood Waterworks.

Water for this works is obtained from a well situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of Goodwood House. The well which is 1,120 feet deep is dug for the first 100 feet and a lined 8" bore for the rest. The water is raised by an electrically driven pump capable of lifting 2,500 gallons per hour either to a reservoir of 250,000 gallons capacity at Carnes Seat, or to a reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity situated near the race course. As an alternative to the electrically driven pump, a steam engine is available in case of need. From these reservoirs, water is distributed for agricultural and domestic purposes in the parishes of Boxgrove, Lavant and Westhampnett, 14 houses being supplied in the parish of Boxgrove, 5 in Lavant and 10 in Westhampnett, a total of 29 houses in all.

(b) Manor Farm, East Dean.

Water from a well, 270 feet deep, the first 70 feet being dug and the rest a 6" bore, situated near the house at Manor Farm, East Dean, is pumped by an electrically driven pump with a capacity of 1,750 gallons per hour to a reservoir of 28,000 gallons capacity near the top of East Dean Hill. From this, water is distributed for agricultural and domestic purposes in the parish of East Dean, 5 houses out of the 96 in the parish being supplied from this source.

Stansted Estate Company:

This undertaking obtains water from a well, 70 feet deep, 60 feet of which being a 6" bore, situated at Aldsworth about a mile E.N.E. of Westbourne Church. After chlorination, the water is pumped by an electrically driven pump, capacity 4,000 gallons per hour, to a reservoir of 94,000 gallons capacity at Lumley Seat. From the reservoir, water is supplied to 21 houses on the Estate in the parish of Stoughton, and to 14 houses at Aldsworth in the parish of Westbourne, a total in all of 35 houses.

Jones Estate, Southbourne:

The source of the water supplied by this undertaking is a well, situated at the rear of 51, Thornay Road, Southbourne. The well is 306 feet deep and has a 4" bore for the last 94 feet. An electrically driven pump capable of lifting 1,000 gallons per hour delivers the water to a water tower above the well which has a capacity of 4,000 gallons from which water is supplied by mains to some 121 houses in the vicinity of the works.

Southbourne Ice Co., Park Road, Southbourne:

Water for this undertaking is obtained from a well situated to the south of Park Road about half a mile north of Southbourne Church. This well is 485 feet deep, the lower 233 feet being an 8" bore. An electrically driven pump with a capacity to lift 3,000 gallons per hour delivers the water to a water tower holding 28,000 gallons from whence water is supplied to 43 houses in the vicinity of the works.

Ford Aerodrome Supply:

A well, constructed during the years 1914/1918 is the source of this supply, being situate on the old Aerodrome Estate in the western corner of the Parish of Ford. The depth of the well is uncertain, the owner stating it to be 25 feet deep, whereas other reports state the depth to be 85 feet, which depth is more probably correct. A hand controlled electrically driven pump capable of raising 2,000 gallons per hour delivers water to an elevated reservoir of 20,000 gallons capacity situate close to the well head. Following the Great War of 1914/1918 certain buildings vacated by the Royal Air Force were converted into domestic dwellings, about 60 in number which received a supply of water from this undertaking. A large number of these dwellings were damaged by enemy action during the early part of the present war, and all civilians were subsequently evacuated. At the present time, the following establishments obtain a water supply from the well in question:-

- (a) Royal Air Force for requisitioned buildings.
- (b) South Coast Carriers whose Depot is situate on Aerodrome property.
- (c) Agricultural buildings in immediate vicinity of well.

Eartham Estate:

This Estate derives water from a well situate about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of Eartham Church, being 350 feet deep, part being an 8" bore. Water is raised by an oil engine lifting approximately 1,000 gallons per hour to a reservoir having a capacity of 17,000 gallons situate at "The Mount", above Eartham House. Of the 34 houses in the Parish of Eartham, 24 or 70% receive a supply of water from this undertaking.

Dale Park Estate, Madehurst:

A well, 500 feet deep, the greater part of which is a 6" bore, situate at the rear of Chichester Road Lodge, is the source of this supply. An oil engine lifts water into a reservoir of 5,000 gallons capacity near the well head, from which the water is boosted to a reservoir of 66,000 gallons capacity situate 400 yards north of Dale Park House. Of the 42 houses in the parish of Madehurst, 25 receive a piped supply of water from this source.

Liphook Game Farm, Stoughton:

The source of this supply is from a well situate to the south of Stoughton Parish Church, being 136 feet in depth, 78 feet being a 6" bore. An oil engine pumps to two reservoirs situate to the west of the well, holding 6,000 and 10,000 gallons respectively. Some 12 houses in the parish of Stoughton receive a supply of water from this source.

Manor Farm, East Marden:

Water is derived from a well, 375 feet deep situate to the east of the village of East Marden, and is pumped by an oil engine to two reservoirs holding 16,000 and 2,000 gallons respectively. A total of 21 houses receive a piped supply of water from this undertaking.

Lower Farm, Madehurst:

A well situate at the rear of Lower Farm House, Madehurst is the source of this supply, water being pumped to a reservoir of 24,000 gallons capacity, located about 600 yards to the west of the well. A total of 6 houses in the Parish of Madehurst receive a supply from this source.

Tortington House, Tortington:

The source of this supply is a bored well, 175 feet deep from which water is raised by an automatically controlled electrically driven pump of 600 gallons per hour capacity to two overhead tanks of 7,000 and 4,000 gallons. An internal combustion engine is available for use as an alternative to the electrically driven pump.

With Tortington House, normally in use as a Private School, two cottages attached thereto receive a supply from this source.

Southern Railway, Ford Station:

A bored well, the property of the Southern Railway (depth unknown), situate adjacent to Ford Junction Station is the source of this supply. A "Dando" wind pump capable of raising 250 gallons per hour delivers water to a 3,000 gallon elevated storage tank.

In addition to the Station premises, 6 railway cottages situate in the Station curtilage, together with "The Arundel Arms" Public House (all within the Parish of Tortington) receive a supply of water from this source.

Aldingbourne House Sanatorium Supply:

A well is the source of this supply situate at the rear of the Nurses' Home adjacent to the Sanatorium, the depth of which is 200 feet, the latter 114 feet being a bore constructed during the year 1921. Water is raised by an electrically driven "Dando" pump capable of raising 1,000 gallons per hour and being delivered to an elevated storage tank situate at the rear of the Sanatorium of 4,000 gallons capacity. An internal combustion engine is available for use in an emergency. In addition to the Sanatorium and adjoining Nurses' Home, three cottages receive a supply from this well. The average daily consumption of water by the premises mentioned is between 4,000 and 4,500 gallons per day.

Leconfield Estate, Petworth:

The source of this supply is situate within the area of the Petworth Rural District. Water from this source is pumped to a reservoir situate on Duncton Hill from which a piped supply is taken to the hamlet of Upwaltham. Of the 15 dwelling houses situate in the Parish of Upwaltham, 11 receive a piped supply from the source referred to.

Duke of Norfolk's Arundel Waterworks.

In the parish of Tortington, 9 houses receive piped water from the Arundel Waterworks, 7 in the northern portion of the parish being supplied by an extension of the private main to Park Farm, and 2 in the eastern part by connections to the Arundel public mains.

Miscellaneous supplies in Funtington:

Four wells primarily intended to provide water supplies to individual private dwellings situate in the parish of Funtington supply a small number of dwelling houses in this parish. The following list gives the situation of the wells, together with the number of houses which receive piped supplies therefrom:-

- (i) Well at Funtington Lodge supplies 3 houses.
- (ii) Well at Funtington Down supplies 5 houses.
- (iii) Well at Bowhill, Woodend supplies 7 houses.
- (iv) Well at Oakwood Estate supplies 8 houses.

During the year, samples have been taken from seven private estate wells and distribution mains. Reports on these samples show considerable fluctuation in the quality of the water from some sources, whilst from others the supplies are persistently of doubtful quality. As was observed in previous reports, the most satisfactory way of dealing with these conditions is the installation of small chlorination plants. During the year, 27 samples in all were taken from private estate undertakings. Of these, 17 were satisfactory, 5 suspicious and 5 were unsatisfactory.

The position of the private estate supplies will in the future require very careful consideration. As a general principle, it is desirable to eliminate small sources of supply. Not being Statutory Water Undertakers, the owners are not subject to the same degree of control by Government Departments. The water supplied is at times of doubtful quality, the mains which were intended to provide only for the needs of the particular estates, are often of insufficient size to provide for present day needs and for future developments. Water is sometimes not available to premises on the routes of the mains, which are not estate property, and the pressure available is often inadequate for fire-fighting purposes. Even if chlorination plants are installed, the supervision given to them is sometimes unsatisfactory and they fail to carry out the purpose for which they were provided.

Whatever may be the future of these private estate supplies, it must be remembered that at present and for considerable time past they have been the only supply available to many villages and hamlets, and without them the Council would have been obliged to embark on costly water schemes to supply these villages.

The high standard of purity of the water in the public wells at Singleton and Charlton has been maintained and satisfactory samples have been obtained from the Hermitage well. In all, 13 samples were taken from these wells, all of which showed a high degree of bacterial purity.

Individual Private Supplies.

During the year, 30 samples were taken from individual private wells and submitted to the County Pathologist for bacteriological examination.

Of these samples 8 were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial purity, whilst the remaining 22 samples each showed a high degree of bacterial impurity. In addition, 8 samples were taken during the year from wells supplying Council cottages, and of these 7 were found to be satisfactory whilst the remaining sample proved unsatisfactory.

These individual private supplies from wells continue to give trouble and there can be no doubt that the only solution to this problem is the provision of further main supplies. Of the localities most in need of water schemes might be mentioned the following:-

- (a) Walderton, Stoughton and Forestside.
- (b) Funtington, West Ashling and Hambrook.
- (c) Singleton, Charlton and East Dean.
- (d) Clippington
- (e) Priar Estate, West Wittering.

Most of the wells in these areas are subject to periodic pollution and in many instances go dry during periods of drought. Some further 700 to 800 houses could be provided with piped water if the schemes mentioned above were carried out.

During the year, at the request of the Ministry of Health, a survey has been made of the existing water supplies throughout the district, a summary of which will be found on pages 24 & 25 of this report. The Statement on page 26 is a summary of the private estate undertakings in the district, together with the number of houses which receive a supply of water from these sources.

From these summaries, it will be noted that 8,748 houses, or 72% have a piped supply from one of the four statutory Water Undertakings in the district. In addition, a further 667 houses, or 5% obtain a supply from private estate mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Difficulties have again been experienced with regard to nuisances caused by the overflowing of cesspools and the disposal of cesspool and pail closet contents from premises occupied by the Service Authorities. Owing to the abnormal number of persons using the various premises, the cesspools are often insufficient to accommodate the increased amount of sewage, and in spite of frequent emptying, nuisances from overflows have been caused from time to time. Most of the cesspool emptying for the Service Authorities has been done by private contractors, and complaints have been received of dumping of cesspool contents on the foreshore and in the proximity of dwelling houses. On representations being made to the Contractors, improvements in practice have been made for a time, but the matter has required constant attention throughout the year. Trouble has also been experienced with regard to the dumping of pail closet contents from Service establishments on sites where the public water supply might be endangered or a public nuisance caused. This matter gave increasing anxiety during the year and in the spring of the current year became a public health matter of the first importance.

The only extensions of mains carried out during the year was a short length of 9" foul sewer laid in Hook Lane, Pagham. New connections to existing mains carried out during the year totalled 80, as detailed below:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of connections</u>
Middleton	53
Pagham	12
Selsey	10
Westbourne	5

One of the most pressing needs of the district is the provision of further sewerage schemes. By 1939, considerable progress had been made with a scheme to cover the semi-urban parts of the parishes of East and West Wittering, and constructional work would no doubt soon have commenced but for the outbreak of war. This scheme should be carried out with all possible speed because the provision of a main sewerage system is the only solution to the problem of overflowing cesspools in these parishes.

Adequate means for the disposal of sewage is one of the fundamental requirements of a satisfactory dwelling, and presents one of the greatest difficulties in the way of improving rural housing. Obviously in the parishes where there is semi-urban development, and in the larger villages, the solution is the provision of main sewerage schemes with modern disposal works. In this connection might be mentioned the preliminary proposals of a scheme to cover Barnham, Yapton, Eastergate and Slindon. Consideration should be given to the needs of Funtington and West Ashling, whilst the provision of piped water for Singleton and East Dean will accentuate the need for a scheme to provide for these villages along with West Dean.

It is however the smaller hamlets and isolated groups of houses which provide the most difficult problem. The coming of piped water will undoubtedly tax to the uttermost the present inadequate or non-existent drainage systems of many of the rural dwellings, and the much-to-be-desired conversion of earth closets and privies to water closets cannot take place without the provision of proper and adequate means of drainage. In addition, pollution of underground water supplies through overflowing or leaking cesspools, and of streams through the discharge of untreated sewerage is likely to increase unless proper means of disposal are provided.

Even at their best, cesspools are undesirable and should be eliminated from drainage proposals wherever possible. The cost of emptying cesspools properly is very high, and it is often the practice to introduce means whereby the contents can seep into the ground or overflow into ditches or streams, thus defeating the very object for which they were constructed. If main drainage cannot be made available, a properly constructed treatment unit consisting of a septic tank and filter should be provided wherever practicable. After the 1st April, 1945, by Act of Parliament, the cost for sewers and sewage disposal will be a general charge over the whole district, the rate-payers of the parishes without schemes having to pay their share of the cost of schemes in other parishes. It is only reasonable to expect that the ratepayers of the parishes without schemes will look to the Council to provide some form of sewerage scheme in return for their contribution to the general sewerage rate. The need is obvious, the ways and means of meeting it are largely questions of finance and sanitary engineering.

In the sewered parts of the district, there still exists a considerable number of houses which have earth, pail and privy closets. These are not in themselves considered by law to be Public Health nuisances so long as they are well maintained, but the existence of such closets in a sewered area is a blot on the sanitation of the district, and all possible steps should be taken by the Local Authority to see that all such closets are converted into water closets even if such action involves the Authority in expenditure.

As a first step to this end, a special report was submitted to the Wartime Executive Committee in June 1943 which gave the following details regarding closet accommodation in the sewered areas of the district.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Earth & Pail Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Selsey	69	2	71
Middleton-on-Sea	8	-	8
Westbourne	10	22	32
Bosham	-	2	2
	<u>87</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>113</u>

A recommendation was made in the report that in those instances where the owners cannot be compelled to convert these undesirable closets into water closets entirely at their expense, the Council should take action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and require conversions to be made, the Council bearing one half of the cost, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

This recommendation was adopted in principle by the Wartime Executive Committee, but no action was taken in any particular case by the end of the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

No action has been necessary to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

I am indebted to Mr. L.J. Lewis for the following report on the Public Cleansing Services administered during the year:-

(a) House Refuse: The reduced wartime service has been in operation throughout the year, a fortnightly collection of household refuse being made in the following Parishes:-

Aldingbourne	Eastergate	Sidlesham
Applodram	East Wittering	Singleton
Barnham	Funtington	Slindon
Bersted	Hunston	Stoughton
Birdham	Lavant	Walberton
Bosham	Middleton-on-Sea	Westbourne
Boxgrove	North Mundham	West Itchenor
Chidham	Pagham	West Wittering
Donnington	Selsey	Yapton
East Dean		

During the year, 1,351 loads, or 3,506 tons of refuse were collected, being disposed of on tips situate in the Parishes of Lavant, Middleton-on-Sea and Selsey. Five refuse collecting receptacles were employed during the year, and a total mileage of 40,552 was run in maintaining this service.

(b) Salvage Scheme: The collection of salvage material has been continued throughout the year, and the following table shows the quantities and values of material collected for disposal:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qrs</u>	<u>lbs</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper etc.	216	11	1	-	1,429	-	1
Rags etc.	16	18	1	6	454	8	6
Bones	8	9	3	6	40	7	8
Rubber	5	7	3	-	10	4	8
Iron	6	2	-	-	17	2	9
Tins	85	5	3	-	42	12	10
Non-Ferrous Metals	-	10	-	15	8	3	-
Bottles etc.	2	16	-	-	21	7	3
- do - (bulk disposal)	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
					<u>£2,078.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>9.</u>

Compared with the previous year, the total weight of all materials collected for salvage shows a decrease of approximately 114 tons with a corresponding decrease in value of some £485.0.0.

(c) Cesspool Emptying Service: A cesspool emptying service is in operation throughout the whole of the Parishes of East and West Wittering, and in the unserved areas of the Parishes of Bosham, Middleton-on-Sea, Selsey and Westbourne. Four cesspool emptying machines were in operation at the commencement of the year, and an additional machine was purchased and brought into use during August, 1943. In addition to the routine service mentioned above, cesspools were emptied in other parts of the district upon request and payment, some 1,052 cesspools being cleansed during the year. The disposal of cesspool contents is mainly by discharge into the various sewerage systems or over approved sites on agricultural land. The demands on the cesspool emptying service have been irregular mainly due to calls from service establishments. This position was somewhat relieved towards the end of the year when additional contractors on this work were employed by the Service Authorities.

A summary of the work carried out during the year by the cesspool emptying service shows that 2,928 cesspools were emptied, comprising 4,485 loads and 3,411,200 gallons of sewage, whilst approximately 33,000 miles were travelled by the machines in executing this work.

(d) Pail Closets: The Council continued to provide a pail closet emptying service in the unserved areas of the Parish of Bosham. The work has been carried out by contract, and 32 houses receive this service.

Shops Act, 1934

At the end of the year, there were 205 shops on the register. During the year 129 visits and inspections were made to premises on the register.

Number of defects found on inspection	14
Insufficient or unsuitable ventilation	2
Sanitary defects	12
Number of defects remedied	14

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 197 establishments situate in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, of which 88 are provided with mechanical power.

During the year 106 inspections of factory premises were made, and the following list summarises the various defects found, which, with two exceptions were suitably remedied:-

<u>Nature of Defect</u>	<u>Number found</u>	<u>Number remedied</u>
1. Want of cleanliness	5	5
2. Want of ventilation	-	-
3. Drainage of floor	1	1
4. Sanitary accommodation:-		
(a) Insufficient	5	5
(b) Unsuitable	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4
5. Other nuisances	10	8

Notification was received that 11 persons resident in the district were employed during the year as Outworkers, all of whom were engaged in the clothing trade.

Smoke Abatement.

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are two swimming pools in the district, and both of these have been closed for the duration of the war.

Camping Sites.

One camping site was found during the year to be in use in contravention of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Camping Restrictions Order, 1940. In view of the fact the site was close to the sea and should not, therefore, have been in use, the matter was referred to the Police who agreed to take action under the Camping Restrictions Order. No action was taken by the Local Authority in this case, under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Two houses were found to be infested with Bed Bugs during the year. Instructions were given to the tenants and Zaldecide solution supplied by the Department.

In addition, 5 houses were found to be badly infested with fleas, the occupiers in each case being required to carry out the necessary cleansing.

Rats and Mice

One Statutory Notice under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 was served during the year; the occupier of the infested premises suitably complied with the requirements of the notice.

A survey of the district was made during the month of August as required by the Rats and Mice Order, 1943, when no major or heavy infestations of vermin were found. Eight local infestations were found and suitably dealt with. During the year 12 complaints regarding rat infestations were received in connection with premises vacated by Service personnel. These were investigated and dealt with as required.

A total of 65 visits and inspections were made during the year and 10 informal notices were served calling upon occupiers of land and premises to take steps to reduce infestations. Instruction and advice was given in a number of cases and a small amount of poison supplied free of charge.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Schools.

There has been no change in the number of public elementary schools in the district, nor were any structural alterations or improvements carried out in connection with the same. It was not necessary to close any School during the year on account of infectious disease.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

There are two Sanitary Inspectors, each having charge of a portion of the district. The Sanitary Inspector in charge of the smaller Eastern Area is also responsible for the supervision of the Public Cleansing throughout the District. There is also an additional Sanitary Inspector who has been absent on service with His Majesty's Forces throughout the year.

Summary of Sanitary Work and Improvements under Public Health and Housing Acts.

No. of inspections in regard to infectious disease	...	...	323
No. of premises disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	106
No. of verminous premises disinfected	...	...	12
No. of nuisances found to exist	...	...	207
No. of nuisances abated	...	...	166
Cases of overcrowding ascertained	...	...	2
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations found	...	...	45
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	45
Keeping animals so as to be a nuisance:-			
Instances ascertained	...	...	10
Abated	...	...	10
Additional sanitary conveniences provided to premises			
where insufficient accommodation existed	...	...	1
W.C's fitted with flushing cisterns (previously hand flushed)			19
E.C's converted to W.C's	...	...	17
Privies converted to W.C's	...	...	4
Defective W.C's repaired	...	...	4
Defective E.C's repaired	...	...	4
No. of houses provided with main water inside	...	...	42
No. of houses provided with sinks	...	...	8
No. of new drains laid (to existing premises)	...	...	70
No. of defective drains repaired	...	...	36

Summary of Sanitary Work and Improvements under
Public Health and Housing Acts. (Contd.)

No. of choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
No. of cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
No. of ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of defective windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
No. of windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
No. of houses where guttering and rainwater pipes have been repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of defective walls and ceilings where plastering has been repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
No. of walls and ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
No. of damp walls treated, repointed or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of damp floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
No. of water samples found unfit for drinking	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of wells cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of instances in which public supply has been substituted for well water	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

Summary:-

Total number of inspections made for all purposes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,594
Total number of notices served:							
Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total number of summonses issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Complaints found justified and dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	127

RETURN OF THE
STATISTICS OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1943

Name of Parish	Population estimated @ 1937	Area in Acres	A No. of houses having piped water under pressure from public mains.	B No. of houses having piped water from private estate mains.	C No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds. of public mains.	D Groups of 20 or more houses placed within 1/4 mile diameter without piped water under pressure.	E No. of houses without piped water under pressure and not lying in Groups as in D.	F Total No. of houses in Parish.
Aldingbourne	1,400	3,098	372	3	20	-	45	440
Appledram	260	930	59	-	4	-	18	72
Barnham	370	840	90	-	-	-	28	118
Bersted	450	1,669	253	-	5	-	5	263
Birdham	500	1,814	180	-	27	-	38	245
Bosham	2,000	3,236	716	-	11	-	76	803
Boxgrove	650	3,471	76	14	80	-	17	187
Chidham	650	1,546	149	-	51	-	16	216
Climping	330	1,681	10	-	21	25	30	86
Compton	450	4,807	-	84	-	-	59	143
Donnington	250	1,063	103	-	4	-	50	157
Earnley	150	1,290	19	-	-	-	47	66
Eartham	125	1,539	-	24	-	-	10	34
East Dean	325	4,654	-	5	-	82	9	96
Eastergate	850	918	275	-	7	-	2	284
East Wittering	760	989	584	-	5	-	21	610
Ford	360	474	20	54	6	-	21	101
Funtington	1,200	4,647	50	23	60	100	113	346
Hunston	375	1,013	119	-	17	-	13	149
Lavant	825	4,073	161	5	27	-	27	220
Madehurst	150	1,891	-	31	-	-	11	42
Marden	92	1,636	-	27	-	-	2	29
Middleton-on-Sea	1,500	919	930	-	6	-	12	948
North Mundham	620	2,385	70	-	18	-	84	172
Oving	700	3,931	39	-	14	-	120	173
Pagham	550	2,704	279	-	50	-	31	532
Selsey	3,050	2,935	1,329	-	15	172	32	1,376
Total	18,942	60,153	5,874	270	448	379	937	7,908

Name of Parish	Population estimated @ 1937	Area in Acres	A No. of houses having piped water under pressure from public mains.	B No. of houses having piped water from private estate mains.	C No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds. of public mains.	D Groups of 20 or more houses placed within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile diameter without piped water under pressure.	E No. of houses without piped water under pressure and not lying in Groups as in D.	F Total No. of houses in Parish.
B/Fwd:	18,942	60,153	5,874	270	418	379	937	7,908
Sidlesham	1,200	4,179	270	-	65	-	25	360
Singleton	540	4,063	-	11	-	140	5	156
Slindon	550	2,957	160	-	-	-	2	162
Stoughton	740	6,573	46	33	-	132	24	235
Tangmere	750	775	36	-	18	-	8	62
Tortington	270	2,136	9	20	-	-	36	65
Upwaltham	57	1,275	-	11	-	-	4	15
Walberton	1,400	1,733	356	-	16	-	76	448
Westbourne	4,250	4,530	1,103	178	53	-	91	1,450
West Dean	700	6,140	-	134	-	-	43	177
Westhampnett	440	2,115	56	10	20	-	23	109
West Itchenor	300	546	64	-	9	-	10	83
West Thorney	60	1,240	-	-	-	-	24	24
West Wittering	934	2,259	459	-	39	20	46	564
Yapton	1,200	2,554	310	-	56	-	15	379
TOTALS:	32,333	103,008	8,748	667	724	671	1,367	12,177

* Not occupied @ 31/12/1943.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHICHESTER

Summary of Private Estate Water Undertakings as at the
31st December, 1943.

Parish	Name of Supply	Source	Whether Chlorinated	No. of houses supplied	No. of houses in Parish
Aldingbourne	Aldingbourne House Sanatorium	Bored well	No	3	440
Boxgrove	Goodwood Estate Waterworks	Bored well	No	14	187
Compton	Little Green Est. Co.	Well	No	84	143
Eartham	Eartham Estate	Bored well	No	24	34
East Dean	Goodwood Estate Co.	Bored well	No	5	96
Ford	Ford Aerodrome	Well	No	54	101
Funtington	Funtington Lodge	Well	No	3)	346
"	Funtington Down	Well	No	5)	
"	Bowhill, Woodend	Well	No	7)	
"	Oakwood Estate	Well	No	8)	220
Lavant	Goodwood Estate Waterworks	Bored well	No	5	
Madehurst	Dale Park Estate	Bored well	No	25)	
"	Lower Farm	Well	No	6)	42
Marden	Little Green Estate Co.	Well	No	6)	
"	Manor Farm	Well	No	21)	29
Singleton	West Dean Estate Co.	Bored well	No	11	
Stoughton	Stansted Estate Co.	Bored well	Yes	21)	235
"	Liphook Game Farm	Bored well	No	12)	
Tortington	Tortington House	Bored well	No	3)	
"	Southern Railway Co. Ford.	Bored well	No	8)	65
"	Duke of Norfolk, Arundel	Well	Yes	9)	
Upwaltham	Leconfield Estate	Well	No	11	
Westbourne	Stansted Estate Co.	Bored well	Yes	14)	1430
"	Jones Estate, Southbourne.	Bored well	No	121)	
"	Southbourne Ice Co.	Bored well	No	43)	
West Dean	West Dean Estate Co.	Wells	No	134	177
Westhampnett	Goodwood Estate Waterworks	Bored well	No	10	109
Totals:				667	3825

Section IV.

HOUSING.

Although owing to war conditions it has not been possible to carry out any definite programme of housing improvement, efforts have been made to ensure that essential repairs of maintenance are executed with the least possible delay.

The improvement of rural housing will probably be the most important task which will face the Council at the end of the present hostilities and it is pleasing to note that serious consideration is already being given to the various aspects of the problem. At the present time the standard of accommodation provided in many of the dwellings in the district is very low, lower in fact in some instances than that found in slum areas of industrial towns. Many of the cottages lack a wholesome supply of water and have no satisfactory means of drainage. Floors are broken; ceilings low, windows small and rooms dark. Provision for food storage is lacking and cooking facilities are inadequate. The Post War Planning Committee have considered what should be the required standard of fitness before a dwelling can be regarded as "fit for human habitation", and recommended the Rural District Council to accept as a standard for Post War housing the following principles:-

1. Before a house can be regarded as fit for human habitation it should be free from serious dampness.
2. Satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.
3. Be properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences and with a sink and suitable arrangements for disposing of slop water.
4. Be in good general repair.
5. Have a satisfactory water supply.
6. Adequate washing facilities.
7. Adequate facilities for the preparation and cooking of food,
8. And have a well ventilated food store.

These recommendations were approved by the Council and will form the basis of the post war housing reconstruction programme.

The improvements of rural housing are very largely bound up with the provision of piped water and adequate means of drainage and sewage disposal. Reference to these matters will be found in the appropriate sections of this report.

With regard to post war new construction the Minister of Health has been informed that the Council hope to build 75 houses in the first year after the cessation of hostilities with Germany. Owing to the present shortage of houses little can be done with regard to the closure and demolition of unfit houses until new accommodation is available. It is hoped however that an early start can be made with the programme of improvement of the many hundreds of cottages in the district whose condition is below the proposed post war standard of fitness.

Housing Statistics

During the year no new houses have been completed, but four cottages, two at Woodmancote and two at Slindon, whose erection was arranged as part of the emergency scheme for agricultural cottages were almost completed at the end of the year.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	527
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	745
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ...	182
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	322
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	17
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	64

2. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	103
--	-----

3. Remedying of defects during the year with service of formal notice:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2
--	---

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Nil
---	-----

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1)	Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2)	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

C. HOUSING ACT 1936 - Overcrowding:-

(a)	i.	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	1
	ii.	No. of families dwelling therein	1
	iii.	No. of persons dwelling therein	7
(b)		No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2

- (c) i. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the
year 1
ii. No. of persons concerned in such cases ... 16
- (d) No. of cases in which dwelling houses again became
overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken
steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 - 1942

At the commencement of the year 260 farms were registered for the production of milk, actual production being carried out at 237 of them.

Of the farms producing, 142 were licenced for the production of Designated Milk (Tuberculin Tested 24, Accredited 118).

During the year 4 new registrations were granted and 5 dairymen ceased to produce milk. Four additional producers received licences from the County Council to produce Designated Milk.

The position at the end of the year is as given below:-

No. of Farms in the District registered for milk production	...	259
No. actually producing at 31st December, 1943	... ..	236
No. of Dairy Cows in the District approximately	... ..	2,970
No. of Farms producing Designated Milk		
(a) Tuberculin Tested	... ..	30
(b) Accredited	... ..	116
No. of Farms producing Non-Designated Milk	... ..	90
No. of Dairymen (cowkeeper and milk sellers) etc.	... ..	277
No. of those registered as wholesalers	... ..	155
No. registered as retailers	... ..	81
No. registered as wholesalers and retailers	... ..	35
No. of Dairymen in the District exempt from registration by reason of not producing milk for sale	... ..	6

Water Supply to Dairy Producers:-

Cowsheds and Dairies having:-

(a) Public piped supply	... ..	128
(b) Private estate piped supply	... ..	38
(c) Well water	... ..	111

Details of the work carried out under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 are given below:-

Cowsheds and Milk Shops:

No. of inspections made	... ..	972
No. of inspections during milking time	... ..	548
No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	... ..	186

Number of premises found to require:-

(a) Cleansing	... ..	102
(b) Structural or sanitary improvements	... ..	27
(c) Other contraventions	... ..	57

Number of these requirements carried out:-

(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
(b) Structural	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(c) Other contraventions abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

Milk Sampling

The year under review is the first complete year during which regular quarterly sampling of all non-designated producers has been carried out. Samples have been taken from all non-designated producers, four routine quarterly samples being taken from 62 producers, three from 20 producers, seven from two producers and one only from one producer.

Of the 350 routine samples taken, 239 or 68.3% reached the standard required for accredited milk. So far as possible, follow-up samples were collected when routine samples were unsatisfactory. In all, 74 follow-up samples were taken, 50 of them or 67.5% being found to be satisfactory. In the work of sampling, the Sanitary Inspectors have had the help of the Lay Assistant in the Department, 237 samples being collected by the former and 187 by the latter.

It will be noted from the table given below that the percentage of failures varied considerably during the different seasons of the year, it being highest during the third or summer quarter. This probably indicates difficulties of producers with regard to water supplies and cooling.

During the year, there has been an increase in the amount of heat-treated milk available to the public, and particularly for the milk in school schemes, but some of this is not sold under licence and therefore not subject to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

The following table shows details of the samples of undesignated milk examined by the Methylene Blue Test during 1943.

Quarter Ending	Total Samples	Routine	Satisfactory	%	Unsatisfactory	%	Follow Ups	Satisfactory	%	Unsatisfactory	%
31.3.43	106	96	83	86.45	13	13.65	10	8	80	2	20
30.6.43	121	96	58	60.4	38	39.6	25	13	52	12	48
30.9.43	96	73	29	39.7	44	60.3	23	16	69.5	7	30.5
31.12.43	101	85	69	81.1	16	18.9	16	13	81.2	3	18.8
Totals:	424	350	239	68.3	111	31.7	74	50	67.5	24	32.5

Three samples of undesignated milk collected by the Sanitary Inspector were submitted for biological test for the presence of Tubercle bacilli; all with negative results.

Milk (Special Designations) Populations, 1936-1942.

The following Licences have been granted during the year:-

(a) By Chichester Rural District Council:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

(1) Dealer's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	2

Pasteurised Milk.

(1) Dealer's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	2

(b) By West Sussex County Council:-

Producer's Licences:-

(1) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	30 (7)
(2) Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	116 (5)

(c) By Ministry of Health:-

Producer's Licences:-

(1) Tuberculin Tested	1
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The figures in brackets denote the number of Producers who also hold Licences to bottle milk. No Producers' Licences were revoked during the year. Two Licences to produce Tuberculin Tested milk were issued to Producers already holding Accredited Licences, whilst one holder of a Tuberculin Tested Licence reverted to an Accredited Licence during the year.

During the year, 1092 samples of designated milks were examined at the County Laboratory by the Methylene Blue Test. Of these samples, 1065 were collected by the Staff of the West Sussex County Health Department, the remaining 27 being collected by this Council's Sanitary Inspectors.

The following table shows details of the 1092 samples examined:-

Designation	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	%	Unsatisfactory	%
Tuberculin Tested	178	148	83	30	17
Accredited	894	756	84	138	16
Pasteurised	20	19	95	1	5
TOTALS:	1092	923	-	169	-

In addition to the samples referred to above, 9 samples of Accredited, 1 Tuberculin Tested and 12 School supplies were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, all with negative result.

Of the 1092 samples shown in the table above, 35 samples of Accredited Milk, together with 4 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted to the coliform test; 29 accredited samples were found to be satisfactory, 6 unsatisfactory, whilst the 4 Tuberculin Tested milks were satisfactory.

A further 4 samples of accredited milk collected by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors were submitted for biological examination. Of these samples, 3 proved to be negative, the remaining sample giving a positive result. This latter sample was taken following the notification of a child consumer as a case of Tubercular disease of the spine. A clinical examination of the Producer's herd revealed one cow to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder, the animal subsequently being slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938. Further samples from three groups of 13, 11 and 3 cows respectively were taken following the removal of the infected animal from the herd, all of which were found to be negative when submitted for biological examination.

This case again illustrates that Accredited Milk cannot be regarded as free from pathogenic organisms and that routine veterinary examination of herds does not exclude the possibility of tubercular infection.

Legal Proceedings.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Orders and Regulations during the year.

Meats and Other Foods.

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out during the year at any of the slaughter houses in the district, all of them being closed under the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940. All meat for sale in the district is slaughtered elsewhere. Routine inspection of butcher's shops and their vehicles has continued throughout the year.

The following carcasses were inspected at slaughter-houses, following the necessary authority to slaughter having been obtained from the Food Executive Officer:-

Number of Animals killed (Pigs)	...	...	...	38
Number of Animals inspected	...	...	...	38
Number of Carcasses affected with disease		...		-
Number of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned for Tuberculosis	...	...		-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...		-

Details of meat condemned in Butcher's and Grocer's Shops during the year:-

<u>Description of item condemned:</u>	<u>Weight:</u>	<u>Reason for condemnation:</u>
Bovine Lungs	12 lbs.	Tuberculosis
Bovine hindquarter (part)	45 lbs.	Bone taint
Forequarter, boned beef	128 lbs.	Affected with putrefaction
Corned Beef - 26 tins	126 lbs.	Tins blown or punctured
Corned Mutton - 23 tins	138 lbs.	- do.-
Pork Sausage Meat - 1 tin	1 lb.	- do.-
Pork Luncheon Meat - 2 tins	5 lbs.	- do.-
Luncheon Meat - 7 tins	38½ lbs.	- do.-
Luncheon Tongue - 1 tin	6 lbs.	- do.-
Pressed Brisket Beef - 1 tin	4 lbs.	- do.-
Meat - 3 tins	2½ lbs.	- do.-

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the year -1 Licence to slaughter animals, and 2 renewal Licences were granted by the Local Authority.

Bread.

There are 22 Bakehouses in the district, none of which are underground, and 28 inspections were made of these premises during the year. Two Notices were served requiring limewashing and cleansing which were suitably complied with.

Shell Fish.

As in the previous year, due to the closure of harbours and tidal waters under the Defence Regulations, no shellfish have been collected for sale for human consumption.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was 42, an increase of one over the previous year. This number is still less than half the number suggested by the Ministry of Health, namely 3 per 1,000 population, or approximately 100 for this district.

The following table supplied by the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, the administrative Authority for the food adulteration sections of the Act, shows the number of samples taken in the district during the year and the results of the examinations:-

Commodity	No. analysed	No. found genuine	No. found not genuine
New Milk	30	29	1 (a)
Butter	1	1	-
Lard	1	1	-
Sugar	2	2	-
Sausages	1	1	-
Gelatine	1	1	-
Food Colouring	2	2	-
Meat Paste	1	1	-
Curry Powder	1	1	-
Camphorated Oil	1	1	-
Anti-Gas Ointment No.2	1	1	-
TOTALS:	42	41	1

(a) This sample was taken from a producer-retailer, and found deficient in fat and solids not fat. Proceedings were instituted, the plaintiff being fined £2. 0. 0d. and ordered to pay costs amounting to £5. 0. 6d.

The average content of the samples of new milk found to be genuine on analysis was:-

<u>Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>	<u>Total solids</u>
4.00%	9.05%	13.05%

In addition to the samples of milk forwarded to the Public Analyst as above, 116 samples of milk either produced in the district or delivered to retailers in the district were tested by means of the Lactometer. In all cases the results were satisfactory.

Other Foods.

The following other foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned:-

<u>Description:</u>	<u>Weight:</u>	<u>Reason for condemnation:</u>
Bacon	73 lbs.	Affected with putrefaction
Tinned Salmon - 5 tins	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Tins blown
Tinned Baked Beans - 8 tins	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	- do -
Tinned Apples (13 tins)	23 lbs.	- do -
Tinned Peas - 1 tin	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	- do -
Tinned Plums - 7 tins	14 lbs.	- do -
Tinned Milk - 139 tins	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	- do -
Shell Eggs (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen)	-	Found to be rotten
Prunes, dried	25 lbs.	Mouldy and sour
Meat Pies (20 dozen)	-	- do -
Sausage Rolls (10 dozen)	-	- do -
Swiss Rolls (32)	-	- do -
Bread	56 lbs.	- do -
Butter	23 lbs.	Tainted and rancid
Fish	40 stone	Putrified
Herrings (1 Barrel)	80 lbs.	- do -

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from the influenza epidemic during the last month of the year which affected the district in common with the rest of the country, a measles epidemic during the first half of the year and a moderate increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, there has been no outstanding prevalence of infectious or other diseases during the year.

Smallpox

No cases were notified during the year and no deaths were registered as due to this disease, neither did any suspected contacts enter the area.

Diphtheria

During the year 10 cases of this disease were notified as compared with seven in 1942. Three of the cases were non-civilians. Two further cases occurred in the district, but were not notified. In one case the patient was admitted to a hospital in another area before the diagnosis of diphtheria was made, whilst in the other case the patient was notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever, but on admission to hospital was also found to be suffering from Diphtheria. In the first case a Tracheotomy was performed. Both cases eventually recovered.

Of the notified cases two subsequently proved to be cases of Tonsillitis. In another two, the disease was mild in character. In four others it was of moderate severity, whilst a fatal termination occurred in two cases, one being a child of 7 years, and the other a woman of 65 years. Both died within 24 hours of admission to hospital. Of the definite cases of Diphtheria, only one is known to have had a complete course of immunisation, and in this case, although the disease was of moderate severity, the child made a good recovery.

The distribution of the notified cases is shown in the following table:-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Chidham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x	-	-	-	-	1
Middleton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Selsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1ø	-	-	-	-	1
Slindon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Walberton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x	-	-	-	-	1
Westbourne	1x	-	-	1ø	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yapton	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS:	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	10

ø Patients died

x Non-Civilians

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin

Diphtheria Anti-Toxin is supplied free to general practitioners for prophylactic and treatment purposes. It can be obtained from the Public Health Offices, East Pallant House, Chichester, during office hours, and from the Chichester City and Bognor Regis Isolation Hospitals at other times.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the immunisation campaign although the figures quoted below appear somewhat disappointing. This is due in part to the fact that in the past the immunisation of many children resident in the Rural District had taken place in neighbouring districts and they have not been added to the Rural District figures. This position is gradually being corrected.

Publicity campaigns were conducted in the spring and autumn by means of display posters, press advertisements, etc. Valuable help was given in this matter by various local organisations, including the Parish Councils and the Women's Institutes.

During the year 323 children of school age, and 561 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections.

At the end of the year, it was estimated that 67% of the children in the district aged 5 - 15 years, and 41% of children aged 1 - 5 years had received a complete course of immunisations.

As in previous years, the immunisation was carried out by Medical Officers of the County Health Department.

Scarlet Fever

During the year 77 cases of this disease, including one non-civilian were notified as compared with 50 in 1942. Of the 77 cases, 55 were removed to hospital, 33 to Chichester City Isolation Hospital, 20 to Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital and 2 to Swandean Hospital, Worthing.

In the majority of cases, the disease was mild in character, the average stay in hospital being 27 days.

One patient notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever was found on admission to hospital to be suffering from Measles, and another from Quinsy. These notifications were subsequently withdrawn. Another patient was found to be suffering from severe diphtheria as well as Scarlet Fever.

The cases were distributed throughout the district, 19 Parishes being affected, those with the greatest number of notifications being Westbourne with 18, Walberton with 10, East Wittering with 6 and Selsey and West Wittering each with 5 cases.

The cases occurred throughout the year, the months with the greatest incidence being July and August with 10 and 11 notifications and October and November with 18 and 11 notifications respectively.

The distribution of the notified cases is shown in the table below:-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bersted	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birdham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Bosham	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Boxgrove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Donnington	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
East Dean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
E. Wittering	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	6
Funtington	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Hunston	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lavant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Middleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pagham	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Selsey	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sidlesham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	5
Walberton	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	1	-	10
Westbourne	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	6	1	3	2	1	18
Westhampnett	-	1	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	1	-	-	3
W. Itchenor	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
W. Wittering	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	5
Yapton	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
TOTALS:	2	5	3	-	5	5	10	11	3	18	11	4	77

* Non-Civilian

Erysipelas

Four cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 14 in 1942. Of these, 2 cases were removed to hospital. No deaths were registered as due to this cause during the year.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and Encephalitis Lethargica

One case of Cerebro-spinal meningitis was notified during the year, the patient being a non-civilian. No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified and no deaths were registered as due to either of these diseases.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

As in the previous year, one case of this disease was notified during the year. The patient, a child aged nine months residing in the Parish of Westbourne was notified during April.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal)

There were 18 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 5 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia notified during the year, as compared with 13 and 4 cases respectively in 1942.

The notified cases included 5 cases of Acute Primary and 1 case of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia occurring in non-civilians. None of the civilian cases were removed to hospital. Deaths registered in 1943 as due to Pneumonia of all forms numbered 20. Of these, 13 could, from the death certificates be regarded as cases of Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, but only one case was in fact notified. It is obvious from these figures that many notifiable cases of Pneumonia failed in fact to be notified, and that the apparently high case mortality rate which is obtained by calculating the deaths against the notified cases is entirely fallacious.

Influenza

In common with other parts of the country, the district was affected with an epidemic of influenza during the last month of the year. As the disease is not notifiable, no official figures are available as to the extent of the outbreak, but from general observation it is apparent that the epidemic was very widespread. Fortunately, however, most of the cases were mild in character and very few developed pneumonic complications, not one case of Influenzal Pneumonia being notified in connection with the epidemic up to the end of the year.

During the year, two deaths, both in the first quarter of the year were registered as due to this disease, as compared with one in the previous year.

As requested by the Minister of Health, schemes were promoted with the help of the Womens' Voluntary Services and the British Red Cross Society, whereby help, both domestic and nursing, could be provided in cases of need to stricken families. Private and parochial means were, however, sufficient to meet the needs and no appeals for help were made through official channels.

Arrangements were also made for part-time help to be given to over-worked Medical Practitioners by Service Medical Officers, but fortunately, however, their services were not required.

Whooping Cough

There was a considerable decrease in the incidence of this disease during the year, the number of cases notified being 20 as compared with 101 in 1942. The cases were scattered throughout the district, some 11 Parishes being affected.. This disease in the majority of cases was mild in character, no cases being admitted to hospital, and no deaths were registered as due to the disease.

In addition to the notified cases, 6 cases were reported by the Head Teachers of the various Schools.

The incidence of the disease in the various Parishes during the different months of the year is shown in the following Table :-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Barnham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Boxgrove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Eastergate	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ford	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Funtington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lavant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pagham	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Walberton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Westbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yapton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TOTALS :	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	4	20

Measles

As was to be expected, there was a considerable increase in the incidence of this disease as compared with the previous year, the number of cases notified, including 13 non-civilians, being 374 as compared with 95 in 1942.

Signs of a commencing epidemic were noticeable in November and December, 1942, when 20 and 49 cases respectively were notified. Notifications increased in January to 48 and did not fall again to below this level until June when 23 cases were notified. The epidemic began in the northern and western Parishes and generally spread eastward.

The cases occurred throughout the district, 33 Parishes being affected. The Parishes with the highest incidence were Westbourne with 102 cases, Walberton with 35, Pagham with 24, and Lavant and Yapton both with 17, Bosham with 16, and Bersted with 15.

In most cases the disease was mild in character, only 6 cases excluding non-civilians being admitted to Hospital.

The distribution of the notified cases is shown in the following Table :-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aldingbourne	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	8
Barnham	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Bersted	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	-	-	-	15
Birdham	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bosham	2	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Boxgrove	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Compton	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Donnington	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eartham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eastergate	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Car.fwd.	15	3	24	11	4	1	6	9	2	-	2	-	77

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Brt. Fwd.	15	3	24	11	4	1	6	9	2	-	2	-	77
East Dean	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
E. Wittering	-	1	1	-	3*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ford	-	4	2	3*	-	1*	1	1	-	-	-	-	12
Funtington	2	6	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	14
Hunston	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lavant	11	5	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Madehurst	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Middleton	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
N. Mundham	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oving	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Pagham	-	2	-	-	3	15	2	2	-	-	-	-	24
Solsey	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sidlesham	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Slindon	1*	-	-	1*	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stoughton	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tangmere	1*	7*	2 ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tortington	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Walberton	-	1	-	6	23	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	35
Westbourne	7	19	23	34	10	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	102
Westhampnett	1*	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
W. Itchenor	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
W. Wittering	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yapton	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	5	-	-	-	-	17
TOTALS:	47	53	65	61	56	38	23	23	2	-	2	1	374

* Non-Civilians.

^b Includes one Non-civilian in each case.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified during the year. Two isolated cases of dysentery, one *B. Dysenteriae Flexner* were notified, both being non-civilians. In both cases the disease was probably contracted outside the district.

Puerperal Fever

As in the year 1942, three cases of this condition were notified during the year under review. All the patients were nursed at home and made good recoveries. One death was attributed to Toxaemia of pregnancy, the patient's death occurring at the County Council's Maternity Home at Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea, and subsequently assigned to this district.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases of this condition were notified during the year as compared with one for the previous year. Both cases were nursed at home and made complete recoveries without impairment of vision.

Supplies of Insulin

Acting under the powers approved by the Minister of Health, arrangements have been made whereby insulin is supplied by the Council either free or at a reduced price to persons suffering from diabetes for whom no public provision is made apart from poor relief, and who find that the increase which has occurred in the cost of insulin since the beginning of the war is a substantial burden.

During the year one person has received a supply of insulin free of cost.

Scabies

This disease has continued to be prevalent during the year, 186 cases (61 adults and 125 children) coming to the notice of the Department, as compared with 226 in the previous year. The majority were referred through the medium of the School Medical Service. The cases came from 91 families living in all parts of the district, the parishes with the largest numbers of cases being Slindon 27, Westbourne 24, Yapton 23, Walberton 22 and East Wittering 13.

The cases occurred throughout the year with highest incidence in the first quarter of the year when 82 cases were reported. Reinfections were reported in 10 families.

It is well known that the error in diagnosis in Scabies is very high. Some observers place it as high as 25%. Although no definite statistics are available for this district, there is reason to believe that the percentage of cases, wrongly diagnosed exceeds even that figure.

Arrangements for treatment at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester have been continued, but owing to the pressure of more urgent work at the hospital, cases have sometimes had to wait up to a fortnight before treatment could be arranged for them. With the falling off in the number of cases reported during the summer months the position eased somewhat, but by the end of the year it was again becoming acute, and it is probable that some alternative arrangements will have to be made in the near future.

As a result of recent investigations it is shown that whilst articles of clothing and bedding may play some part in the spread of the disease the importance of these as a means of dissemination has been much over-estimated, with the result that the disinfection of clothing, bedding etc., has been discontinued. This has not resulted in any increase in the number of re-infestations.

The following table summarises the cases brought to notice during the year:-

Months	No. of cases				No. treated at St. Richard's Hospital
	Adults	Children	Total	Families	
January	11	25	36	19	36
February	7	19	26	10	24
March	8	14	22	11	22
April	4	18	22	12	21
May	4	6	10	4	10
June	2	1	3	2	3
July	3	8	11	5	10
August	-	-	-	-	-
September	6	11	17	10	15
October	5	5	10	5	10
November	7	9	16	10	16
December	4	9	13	3	13
TOTALS:	61	125	186	91	180

* Ten families became reinfected after receiving treatment and were given a second course of treatment.

Chickenpox

There were 125 cases of this disease reported by the Head Teachers as compared with 150 in 1942.

An outbreak at Westbourne spread over the first quarter of the year accounted for 45 cases, another at Compton in May and June for 19 cases, another at East Dean in October and November for 10 cases, and one at Barnham in November and December for 26 cases. The remaining cases were spread over the parishes of Aldingbourne, North Bersted, Eastergate, North Mundham, Oving, Pagham and Walberton.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases brought to the notice of the Department:-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aldingbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Barnham	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	5	29
Borsted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Compton	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
East Dean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	10
Eastergate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
N. Mundham	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Oving	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pagham	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Walberton	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Westbourne	11	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
TOTALS:	18	1	35	-	15	6	4	-	-	2	39	5	125

Infective Jaundice

For some years past small isolated outbreaks of infective jaundice have occurred in the district, particularly in the Lavant Valley. The disease is not notifiable but cases in school children are usually reported by the Head Teachers and Service cases are also frequently notified.

During the year 18 cases in civilians and 21 in service personnel were reported. The schools affected were North Mundham (2 cases), Pagham (one case), Compton and Upmarden (2 cases), North Bersted (6 cases) and Donnington (6 cases). At North Bersted 6 cases were reported, spread over a period of 7 weeks whilst at Donnington out of 23 children on the school roll 6 had attacks of definite jaundice, whilst the whole of the remainder suffered from nausea and sickness and may have had slight jaundice which was missed. In 3 or 4 cases other members of the children's families became affected, some with definite jaundice. The indisposition in the children was comparatively slight but some of the adults affected were off work for a month or more.

The service cases occurred in various camps and other establishments in the district.

This disease is becoming increasingly important and the report of an investigation into its causation and control which is at present being carried out for the Ministry of Health in the Eastern Region is awaited with interest.

Mumps

A total of 58 cases of this disease were reported as compared with 78 in 1942. More than three quarters of the cases occurred in the first few months of the year. The parishes chiefly affected were, Pagham with 29 cases, North Bersted with 11 and Westbourne with 10.

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aldingbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Bersted	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Pagham	1	14	5	2	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	29
Westbourne	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTALS:	11	14	5	13	-	2	5	-	4	-	1	3	58

Mosquito Infestation

Although there have been very few complaints regarding nuisance caused by mosquitoes, increased attention has been given to this matter during the year.

It has been known for some time that 'coastal' varieties of mosquitoes were prevalent in the southern parishes, and that malaria carrying varieties have been found from time to time, this evidence being obtained in a survey which was carried out in 1936 by the staff of the British Mosquito Control Institute.

At the invitation of the Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council, representatives of this Council attended a Conference held at Havant to discuss the possibility of concerted action by neighbouring Local Authorities. Mosquito control work has been in progress for a considerable time in Hayling Island and neighbourhood, and it is felt desirable that infestation in the coastal areas of West Sussex should also be brought under control as far as possible. The possibility of the spread of Malaria by mosquitoes, following the expected return of large numbers of the Service personnel from parts of the world where malaria is prevalent, is also receiving attention.

In order to attack the problem it has been arranged that the staff of the British Mosquito Control Institute will carry out a survey of possible breeding places early in 1944, and when the extent of the infestation has been ascertained, consideration will be given as to the best methods of control.

Cancer

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year numbered 68, an increase of 8 compared with the previous year.

The following is an analysis of the age and sex distribution of all persons whose deaths were certified to be due to cancer during the year:-

Ages	Males	Females	Totals
0 - 45	-	-	-
45 - 55	5	5	10
55 - 65	9	4	13
65 - 75	13	11	24
75 and up	17	4	21
TOTALS:	44	24	68

Localisation of the Disease

Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx:-

Lip	1
Tonsil and Soft Palate	1
Hard Palate	1
Naso-Pharynx	1

Digestive Organs and Peritoneum:-

Oesophagus	1
Stomach and Duodenum	17

Intestines other than duodenum or rectum:-

Colon	8
Rectum	11

Liver and Biliary Passages:-

Liver	1
Gall Bladder	1
Pancreas	1

Respiratory System:-

Larynx	1
Lungs	4
Bronchus	1

Female Genital Organs:-

Uterus	2
Breast	5

Male Genital Organs:-

Prostate	5
-----------------	---

Urinary Organs:-

Bladder	2
All other Sites	4

Total number of deaths from Cancer: 68

Tuberculosis

During the year, 31 civilian new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the notification Register as compared with 38 in 1942. Of the 31 new cases, 26 were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 from Non-Pulmonary types of this disease. A further 3 cases, one Pulmonary and two Non-Pulmonary were restored to the notification Register during the year; two cases were restored after being found to be active cases of Tuberculosis, whilst in the remaining instance, the patient returned to the district following removal to another area.

A total of 11 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were recorded during the year, the same number as for the year 1942. Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the year numbered 4, an increase of 2 compared with the previous year.

Four persons died from Tuberculosis who had not been notified in the district during life, whilst the death of one person was attributed to a cause other than Tuberculosis.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the year 1943:-

NOTIFICATION REGISTER OF TUBERCULAR PATIENTS

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (All Forms)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 1/1/43	51	31	82	21	25	46	72	56	128
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1943.	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1943	12	14	26	4	1	5	16	15	31
	64	45	109	26	27	53	90	72	162
4. Cases removed from Register in 1943	13	13	26	7	6	13	20	19	39
5. No. on Register at 31/12/43	51	32	83	19	21	40	70	53	123

New Cases and Mortality

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5 to 10	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 to 35	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	5	3	-	-	2	2	1	-
45 to 55	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
55 to 65	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL:	12	14	4	1	8	3	3	1

Table showing cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year.

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	Age distribution											
	C.	N.C	C.	N.C		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	over 65
Measles	352	24	6	16	2	9	37	26	26	33	171	26	16	22	8	2	-
Scarlet Fever	76	1	54	1	-	-	2	6	4	8	30	9	5	9	3	1	-
Whooping Cough	20	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	1	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	18	5	-	-	) 20)	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	6	-	4	5
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	5	1	-	-	)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Diphtheria	7	3	7	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	1
Erysipelas	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Malaria	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatrum	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	488	40	70	26	24	19	43	35	34	41	213	35	23	52	16	10	7



